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APR 1957

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

January 31, 1957

FR 1-57

THAILAND PRODUCES LARGE RICE CROP: EXPORT SUPPLIES INCREASE

Thailand's rice crop of 1956, harvested principally in December, was one of the largest, and possibly the largest, on record. At least 1,500,000 metric tons are expected to be available for export during calendar year 1957, according to the Ministry of Agriculture. All rice for export this year will be from the new harvest, since stocks from previous crops were virtually depleted at the end of 1956.

THAILAND: Rice (in terms of milled) exports, by country of destination, January-September 1955, with comparisons

Country of destination	: 1952	: 1953	: 1954	: 1955	: January-September 1/	
					: 1955	: 1956
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: metric	: metric	: metric	: metric	: metric	: metric
	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
Malaya and Singapore	: 384	: 376	: 394	: 410	: 309	: 305
Hong Kong	: 176	: 244	: 139	: 173	: 136	: 150
British Borneo	: 20	: 20	: 36	: 42	: 31	: 40
United Kingdom	: 3	: 2	: 25	: 10	: 7	: 15
Total	: 583	: 642	: 594	: 635	: 483	: 510
Japan	: 298	: 487	: 333	: 371	: 366	: 134
Korea	: 50	: 94	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Indonesia	: 192	: 46	: 77	: 66	: 17	: 112
Philippines	: 30	: 2/	: 17	: 57	: 57	: 22
India	: 177	: 2	: 3	: 2	: 2	: 3
Okinawa	: 9	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 14
Ceylon	: 16	: 0	: 2/	: 12	: 12	: 0
Cambodia	: 0	: 3	: 1	: 9	: 0	: 0
Macao	: 0	: 0	: 11	: 5	: 5	: 1
New Guinea	: 5	: 4	: 6	: 7	: 5	: 6
Near East	: 15	: 11	: 16	: 7	: 6	: 14
Netherlands	: 29	: 35	: 79	: 40	: 34	: 40
Other Europe	: 8	: 8	: 43	: 9	: 8	: 12
Africa	: 16	: 26	: 20	: 19	: 17	: 10
Other countries	: 0	: 1	: 7	: 4	: 1	: 10
Total	: 1,428	: 1,359	: 1,207	: 1,243	: 1,013	: 888

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 tons.

Compiled from official statistics and Embassy reports.

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APR 25 1957

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FR 2-57

February 11, 1957

BURMA HAS BUMPER RICE CROP

Burma's rice crop of 1956-57, harvested principally in December, is the largest since World War II. Rough rice production is estimated at 7,000,000 metric tons, an increase of 600,000 tons over the year before. Weather in most areas was favorable for the growing and harvesting of rice. Though floods caused some damage in Upper Burma, the total acreage destroyed was low, and run-off water from the floods resulted in the production of a bumper crop in large, irrigated areas.

The surplus available for export in calendar year 1957 is estimated at around 2 million metric tons in terms of milled rice. This approximates the postwar record exports of 1956. The bulk of the 1957 availabilities, however, will be from the current crop, whereas 1956 exports were from the 1955-56 harvest plus heavy carry-over stocks at the beginning of the year.

The outlook for Burmese rice exports in 1957 is better than for several years. Old-crop and poor-quality stocks have been disposed of, even though often at greatly reduced prices. The demand for Burmese rice with payment in cash is reported to be good and is expected to continue at a rate that may result in substantial reductions in barter exports. The rate at which rice is exported will depend to a large extent on the availability of ships. However, since much of the rice goes to India, Ceylon, Malaya, and Indonesia, the amount shipped out will depend on "turn-around" time for the available ships.

The Government plans to procure around 2 million tons of rice from the 1956-57 crop. The basic price to farmers for paddy at SAMB purchase centers is unchanged. This year, however, the Government is offering a premium of 11 cents per 100 pounds for first-quality rice, and 7 cents per 100 pounds for second-quality rice. The base prices of these two types are as follows: Ngasein, at port - \$1.37 per 100 pounds, and upcountry - \$1.30 per 100 pounds; for Meedone, at port - \$1.44, and upcountry - \$1.37 per 100 pounds.

Official government-to-government export prices for 1957 have not yet been announced. Prices may be slightly higher, except for rice exported under long-term contracts. The large exports to be shipped to India and Ceylon under existing contracts - 500,000 and 200,000 tons, respectively - will be purchased at the basic price of £33 per long ton (\$4.12 per 100 pounds) for Small Mills Special quality, 42 percent broken.

The heavy "private sale" purchases of certain specialized qualities in 1956 by the Middle East countries has increased the price of these qualities

as follows: Sughandi S.M.S. £50.7.6. per long ton, f.o.b. (\$6.31 per 100 pounds); long-boiled rice £60 per ton, f.o.b., (\$7.50 per 100 pounds); and Zeera boiled rice, £64.6.6 per ton, f.o.b. (\$8.05 per 100 pounds).

Rice exports in 1956 amounted to 2,027,000 metric tons, 19 percent above 1,698,000 tons in 1955, according to preliminary data. Principal countries of destination from January through November, the latest period for which data are available by country of destination, were Indonesia, Japan, India, Ceylon, and Malaya-Singapore. Exports to Indonesia, Ceylon and the Middle East were sharply above those of the preceding year, while those to Japan showed a moderate increase. Exports to India were 8 percent less, and shipments to Malaya-Singapore decreased only slightly. Exports to the U.S.S.R. and Satellites were well below those during the like period of 1955.

BURMA: Rice exports, by country of destination,
January-November 1956, with comparisons

Country of destination	Average : 1936-40	1953	1954	1955 1/	January-November 1/ : 1955	1956
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: metric	: metric	: metric	: metric	: metric	: metric
	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
Malaya-Singapore ...:	230	109	13	244	204	202
Hong Kong	2/	29	2	37	37	38
United Kingdom:	58	8	6	79	51	50
Ceylon	366	152	178	212	113	217
India	1,602	152	638	276	272	251
Indonesia	71	200	142	108	56	295
Japan	3/ 106	195	314	243	242	267
U.S.S.R. and Satellites	2/	0	0	250	210	68
Western Germany ...:	4/	0	3	24	19	35
Netherlands	4/	0	27	19	19	13
Belgium-Luxembourg :	4/	10	7	14	12	14
Yugoslavia	4/	0	0	13	11	36
Other Europe	225	0	4	1	1	2
Mauritius	28	45	33	29	28	25
Ryukyu Islands:	2/	0	40	31	31	30
Philippines	2/	0	0	12	12	0
Macao	2/	2/	5	7	5	0
Africa and Middle East:	2/	55	49	31	25	88
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	128
Other countries ...:	264	15	0 : 5/	68	156 : 6/	62
Total	2,950	970	1,461	1,698	1,504	1,821

1/ Preliminary. 2/ If any, included in "other countries". 3/ To Japan, Korea and Taiwan. 4/ If any, included in "other Europe". 5/ Mostly to China. 6/ To Vietminh.

Carry-over stocks of milled rice on January 1, 1957, were estimated at between 500,000 and 600,000 metric tons. This was the first time in several years that the carry-over was down almost to a minimum working level of 300,000 to 400,000 tons.

BURMA: Milled rice supply and distribution
calendar years 1955 through 1957

Item	1955	1956	1957
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
<u>Supply</u>			
Carry-over stocks January 1	900	900	550
Production	4,480	4,300	4,750
Total	5,380	5,200	5,300
<u>Distribution</u>			
Consumption	2,320	2,360	2,400
Exports	1,710	2,000	2,000
Seed, other uses and losses	450	340	350
Year end stocks	900	500	550
Total	5,380	5,200	5,300

Compiled from Embassy reports.

The Burmese Government believes, because of the declining export prices of rice in recent years, that it must increase rice exports for additional foreign exchange to meet the country's budget. Therefore, in June 1956, the Rice Production Expansion Committee was established. This Committee is composed of 12 members from important branches of the Government, including the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry (Chairman), Chief Executive Officer of Land and Rural Development Corporation (Secretary), and Director of Agriculture.

Briefly, the objective of the Committee is to determine ways and means of rapidly increasing rice production in Burma to a volume that will provide by 1959-60 around 3 million tons of milled rice for export. The Committee therefore has evolved a program for a substantial increase in rice acreage. It recommends an increase of 1,200,000 acres by 1959-60, on which they expect around 1,300,000 metric tons of rice will be produced.

The Committee, in planning its program, was to utilize all possible means of increasing rice production. The following methods were to be employed: improved farming practices; increased use of pure, improved varieties; increased use of fertilizers, manures, composts, and cover crops; control of insects and plant diseases; flood control; establishment of nurseries to supply seedlings for replanting of rice in paddies damaged by floods or other disasters; repairing and building dams, irrigation and drainage canals; clearing of land; repairing bunds; supplying draft power; credit; improvement in security conditions; assistance in marketing; finding agricultural labor, and others.

Two important factors could affect such an increase in acreage: (1) Price incentives. At present the basic price of paddy is fixed at \$1.30 per 100 pounds (for Ngasein, upcountry). If the price to farmers were increased, there might automatically follow an expansion in rice acreage. There is not at present such an incentive to increase acreage; (2) Lack of security from insurgents. The Committee has reported that almost 750,000 acres of paddy land have been abandoned because of insurgents. Priority given to freeing the land from such insurgency would probably result in the cultivation of this rice area within a short time.



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L I B R A R Y

APR 25 1957
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

March 25, 1957

FR 3-57

WORLD RICE PRODUCTION AT NEW RECORD LEVEL

World production of rough rice in 1956-57 (August-July) is estimated at 438,000 million pounds, a new world record, according to the second estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The previous record occurred in 1955-56 when 424,700 million pounds were produced. The current estimate of the 1956-57 crop is about 6,000 million pounds above the first estimate, released in November 1956, principally due to increases in the crop estimates of Asia.

World rice acreage at 269 million acres is also at a new record level and exceeds the preceding year's record by 6 million acres, and the 5-year, 1950-51/54-55, average period by 13 million acres.

The marked increase in rice production in 1956-57 is due chiefly to both a larger acreage and favorable weather in the principal producing countries of Asia. Output in Africa is also well above that of the year before. Production in North America and Europe is down by a small amount, while that in South America and Oceania is estimated to be slightly higher.

Asia's bumper rice crop this season is forecast at 406,700 million pounds of rough rice. This is an increase of 3 percent over the year before, and 12 percent more than in the 5-year, 1950-51/54-55, average period.

Asia's new record rice acreage of 1956-57 of 250 million acres is about 5 million larger than in the preceding year and 12 million more than in the 1950-51/54-55 period. Nearly 40 million more acres of Asia's land is in rice this year than during the prewar average period (1935-36/39-40).

Good crops were harvested in China, India, Pakistan, Japan, Thailand, and Burma, five leading producers of rice. Generally favorable weather resulted in increased plantings and in above-average yields per acre in all of these countries.

China again increased rice acreage in 1956. On the whole, growing conditions were reported above average, though unfavorable in some areas. Only a moderate increase in yields per acre would result in the production of a record rice crop, since rice acreage has been increased substantially in recent years, and yields in postwar years have been lower than the average prior to World War II.

PRICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, averages 1935-36/39-40 and 1950-51/55-55, annual 1955-55 to 1956-57 (August-July) /

ASIA (Continued)

Korea	2,720:	2,550:	2,750:	2,691:	2,710:	2,206:	2,569:	2,618:	2,601:	2,039:	6,000:	6,550:	7,200:	7,000:	5,525:
Malaya	2,745:	1,836:	867:	860:	1,632:	1,739:	1,684:	1,738:	1,815:	1,216:	1,534:	1,660:	1,495:	1,615:	1,495:
Napal	2,900:	3,250:	3,250:	3,250:	3,300:	776:	757:	785:	831:	833:	2,250:	2,460:	2,550:	2,700:	2,750:
Pakistan 2/	18,700:	23,226:	23,700:	23,500:	24,550:	1,302:	1,206:	1,193:	1,128:	1,301:	2,340:	28,006:	28,266:	26,500:	31,950:
Philippine Republic	4,852:	6,264:	6,562:	6,777:	6,797:	973:	1,054:	1,076:	4,719:	4,719:	6,603:	7,166:	7,166:	7,166:	7,357:
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,607:	1,912:	1,801:	1,935:	1,950:	2,393:	2,388:	2,536:	2,722:	2,513:	3,8/5.1:	4,565:	4,567:	4,566:	4,900:
Thailand	7,088:	13,152:	11,178:	12,327:	16,000:	1,553:	1,626:	1,626:	1,215:	1,282:	2,988:	15,281:	12,586:	11,281:	18,000:
Total	212,537:	238,030:	240,835:	244,595:	250,204:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina	52:	140:	136:	130:	133:	2,692:	2,815:	2,793:	2,785:	2,707:	140:	394:	379:	362:	360:
Bolivia	21:	40:	45:	-	1,238:	1,280:	1,222:	-	-	-	26:	59:	64:	-	-
Brazil 2/	2,323:	5,362:	6,206:	5,800:	-	1,287:	1,340:	1,228:	1,220:	-	2,989:	7,182:	8,239:	7,600:	-
British Guiana	70:	136:	150:	147:	-	2,289:	2,112:	2,400:	2,381:	-	160:	287:	360:	350:	-
Bulgaria	13:	68:	74:	70:	69:	3,515:	2,507:	2,781:	1,729:	2,536:	45.7:	170:	205:	121:	175:
Colombia	150:	404:	450:	465:	530:	933:	1,445:	1,444:	1,538:	1,415:	140:	583:	650:	715:	750:
Ecuador	95:	158:	155:	145:	145:	1,716:	1,823:	1,858:	1,724:	1,828:	163:	288:	288:	250:	265:
Paraguay	5:	23:	28:	-	-	1,760:	1,817:	1,764:	1,764:	-	8.8:	41.8:	55.0:	-	-
Peru	107:	154:	166:	158:	160:	1,949:	3,518:	3,387:	3,196:	3,188:	208:	541:	562:	505:	510:
Surinam	37:	48:	52:	48:	52:	2,081:	2,638:	2,827:	2,604:	2,885:	77.0:	126:	147:	125:	150:
Uruguay 2/	13:	38:	49:	45:	40:	2,992:	3,089:	3,078:	3,125:	3,125:	38.9:	117.4:	150.8:	154.0:	165.0:
Venezuela	12:	-	155:	135:	100:	1,042:	1,206:	1,387:	1,222:	1,250:	120.5:	215.0:	215.0:	165.0:	125.0:
Total	2,898:	371:	7,666:	7,210:	7,448:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AFRICA

Belgian Congo	2:	416:	450:	-	1,023:	921:	971:	-	-	225:	225:	383:	437:	-	-
Egypt	52:	539:	633:	623:	725:	3,233:	3,994:	4,694:	4,635:	4,634:	1,476:	1,429:	2,646:	2,887:	3,360:
Madagascar	1,297:	1,694:	1,750:	-	1,157:	1,311:	1,343:	-	-	1,396:	8:	2,221:	2,350:	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	3,590:	4,131:	3,479:	-	-	35.9:	35.9:	66.1:	66.1:	-
Total	4,587:	7,070:	7,463:	7,484:	7,566:	-	-	-	-	-	5,378:	7,956:	9,031:	9,271:	9,765:

OCEANIA

Australia	23:	37:	39:	41:	48:	4,143:	4,603:	5,472:	4,744:	4,417:	95.3:	170.3:	213.4:	194.5:	212.0
Fiji	10:	35:	36:	-	1,940:	1,649:	1,629:	-	-	19.4:	57.7:	57.7:	-	-	-
Total	40:	108:	109:	112:	119:	-	-	-	-	-	121.7:	268.0:	308.4:	291.5:	309.1
World total	222,075:	255,866:	260,752:	263,514:	269,220:	-	-	-	-	-	371,056:	392,636:	340,165:	424,713:	438,045.1

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States officers, results of office research and other information.

Floods in India in 1956-57 were not so severe as in the year before, and a large rice acreage matured for harvest. Growing conditions have been so favorable that one of India's largest rice crop is estimated. Pakistan's record crop this season is 21 percent above the reduced output of 1955-56. A record rice acreage was planted, and yields per acre were the largest in recent years.

Japan in 1956 had another bumper rice crop. Acreage was increased slightly, and good weather permitted the production of a near-record crop, exceeded only by the phenomenal yields of the preceding year.

Thailand and Burma, the two principal rice-exporting countries of Asia, also produced large crops. The combined production of these countries in 1956-57 is estimated at 33,700 million pounds of rough rice, or 3,000 million pounds more than in the year before. Favorable weather resulted in large areas being put into rice and in very good crops being harvested.

Rice production increased also in South Vietnam and Cambodia. In contrast with the reduced acreage and poor crops caused by drought in the preceding year, increased areas were planted in rice in both countries. In Cambodia, rice production is believed to be the largest on record.

In South Vietnam, some areas were restored to rice under Government programs that had not been planted since World War II and this further increased rice acreage. Over-all yields for the country were reported as the best in several years, and the largest crop in postwar years was produced.

Rice production in western South Vietnam, the principal surplus-producing region of Indochina, suffered a sharp decline during World War II. Although the land planted to rice in South Vietnam in 1956-57 is the largest in postwar years, it is still only around 85 percent of prewar (1935-36/39-40). The Government plans further restoration of this region to rice production. All additional rice produced in this area will be available for export.

A new record rice crop in the Philippine Republic was the result of the highest yields per acre from a record acreage harvested. Efforts to expand rice cultivation in Malaya, together with favorable crop conditions, resulted in a record rice acreage, and the largest crop in history is expected to be harvested.

The rice harvest of Indonesia during 1957 (largest amount in May-July) is forecast at about the same level as the good crop of 1956. In Ceylon, rice production is the lowest in several years because of drought.

The fall crop (November 1956) of Taiwan was above average in quantity. It is too early in the season to have an appraisal of the spring harvest (July 1957), though it is known the production target was for an increase over last year.

Rice acreage reductions in Italy and Greece caused a decline of 8 percent in Europe's area devoted to rice. However, yields per acre throughout the area were of record amounts. Total production was only 5 percent less than in the preceding year.

Italy reduced rice acreage in 1956 for the second year in succession. Acreage was 16 percent below that of 1955 and 20 percent less than the peak acreage of 1954. Very high yields per acre were harvested. Greece reduced acreage 36 percent, and production was the smallest in several years. These reductions in rice acreage, however, were partly offset by increases in Spain and France. Spain's rice acreage was nearly up to the record level of 2 years earlier, and a record crop was produced. France increased acreage above the previous highest level, and a record rice crop was harvested also in that country.

Rice production in North America is down 9 percent from the preceding year, and 17 percent from the peak level of 1954. A substantial cut in the acreage of the United States under acreage allotments, however, was partly offset by increases in Cuba and Mexico.

The rice crop of the United States was 15 percent less than in the year before, and 26 percent below the peak production of 1954. Record crops are expected in Cuba and Mexico.

Output in the Central American countries was about 10 percent above the preceding year, even though acreage in rice was slightly smaller. This was because yields generally were better than the poor outturn of the year before.

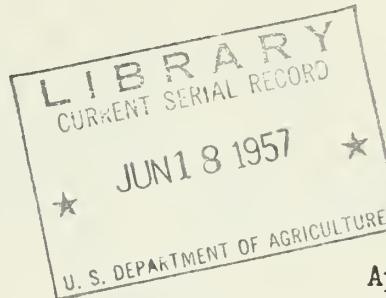
Tentative estimates of South American rice crops indicate an increase in the acreage and production of Brazil and Colombia. Acreage in other countries is about the same as last year, except for a decline in Venezuela.

Africa's acreage was increased chiefly as a result of a marked gain in the rice acreage of Egypt, where a new record crop was harvested. Australia's acreage in rice in the usual producing areas was limited by short water supplies. Plantings in new areas, however, raised the total acreage to 23 percent above that of 2 years earlier, when a record rice crop was produced. Since yields per acre are expected to be somewhat below average, production may not be as great as in 1954-55.



FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



FR 4-57

April 19, 1957

JAPANESE RICE IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

Successive large crops of rice in 1955 and 1956 have caused Japanese imports to decline considerably. There is little reason to believe that rice imports will increase during the coming year. Instead, because of high carry-over supplies, particularly of imported rice, the Japanese Food Agency is advocating further decreases in rice imports. MITI (Ministry of International Trade and Industry), however, is urging the import of considerable amounts of rice as a means to expanding the country's export sales of Japanese merchandise.

JAPAN: Purchase plan for foreign milled rice, by type, for Japanese fiscal year 1957 1/

Type	Quantity	C&F price
Short-grain	70,500	7.21
Long-grain	311,700	6.58
Broken	25,000	4.67
Total	407,200	-

1/ April 1, 1957, through March 31, 1958.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The record production of rice in Japan in 1955 caused foreign purchases to decrease sharply after March 1956. Actual foreign purchases during the Japanese fiscal year 1956 (April 1956-March 1957) were about 484,000 metric tons, which was a 64-percent decrease from the purchases of 1,328,000 tons of rice during the previous fiscal year.

JAPAN: Purchases of foreign milled rice, Japanese fiscal years 1955 and 1956 1/, (1,000 metric tons)

Type	Fiscal year 1955			Fiscal year 1956		
	First	Second	Total	First	Second	Total
	half	half	:	half	half	:
Short-grain	403	248	651	30	2/ 100	2/ 130
Long-grain	337	130	467	91	2/ 230	2/ 321
Broken	35	175	210	13	2/ 20	2/ 33
Total	775	553	1,328	134	2/ 350	2/ 484

1/ Japanese fiscal year begins on April 1 of the year designated.

2/ Preliminary.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The production of rice in Japan during 1956 was 10,464,000 metric tons (brown rice basis) and was the third highest output on record following the production of 11,855,000 metric tons in 1955 and 10,624,000 metric tons in 1939.

JAPAN: Harvested area, yield and production of rice, 1952-56

Year	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre		Production	
		Brown	Rough	Brown	Rough
		1,000 acres	Kilograms	Pounds	metric tons Million pounds
1952	7,422	1,337	3,663	9,923	27,188.5
1953	7,368	1,118	3,066	8,239	22,590.2
1954	7,507	1,214	3,326	9,113	24,970.6
1955	7,608	1,558	4,273	11,855	32,505.4
1956	7,650	1,368	3,748	10,464	28,670.5

Source: Statistics and Survey Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Rice marketing year (November-October)

Under the Government program of supply and distribution for the rice-marketing year, November 1955-October 1956, carry-over stocks of milled rice held by the Government rose from 2,351,000 metric tons to 2,835,000 tons. As compared with the preceding year, Government collections of indigenous rice fell from 4,311,000 metric tons to 4,070,000 tons. Total domestic consumption of rice collected and imported by the

Government rose from 4,327,500 metric tons in the 1954-55 marketing year to 4,504,000 tons in 1955-56.

Per capita consumption rose from 254 to 301 pounds, bringing it to its highest level since World War II, and only 57 pounds below the prewar average of 358 pounds. Present per capita wheat consumption in Japan is 92 pounds annually, which is approximately 40 pounds higher than the prewar average of 52 pounds. Following the good rice crops of 1955 and 1956, per capita consumption of wheat declined to some extent.

JAPAN: Supply and distribution of Government rice,
November 1955-October 1956 (1,000 metric tons in milled rice equivalent)

Item	Indigenous rice	Imported rice					Total
		Short grain	Long grain	Broken	Sub- total		
Stocks, beginning (November 1, 1955)	2,074	119	119	39	277	2,351	
Government's collection of indigenous rice	4,070	-	-	-	-	4,070	
Imports	-	409	496	13	918	918	
Total supply	<u>6,144</u>	<u>528</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>1,195</u>	<u>7,339</u>	
Government's sales for rationing	3,633	212	299	0	511	4,144	
Government's sales for industrial use	184	10	13	52	75	259	
Loss	93	3	3	2	8	101	
Stocks, ending (November 1, 1956)	<u>2,234</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>601</u>	<u>2,835</u>	
Total	<u>6,144</u>	<u>528</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>1,195</u>	<u>7,339</u>	

Source: Based on data released by the Food Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The total imports of 918,000 metric tons of rice during the November 1955-October 1956 period were 15 percent below the level of the preceding marketing year. All types of rice were imported in lesser quantities.

JAPAN: Rice imports, by type, November 1954-October 1955 and November 1955-October 1956 (1,000 metric tons of milled rice)

Type	November 1954	November 1955
	to	to
	October 1955	October 1956
Short-grain	493	409
Long-grain	562	496
Broken	37	13
Total	1,087	918

Source: Based on information released by the Food Importers Association.

Calendar year

From January through November 1956, the latest period for which data are available by country of origin, actual imports of rice totaled 733,000 metric tons as compared with 1,170,000 metric tons for the same period of 1955. Japanese imports of rice from the United States fell from 217,000 tons during January-November of 1955 to only 20,000 tons in the same period of 1956. Imports from Thailand and Taiwan also suffered heavily at the expense of the large reductions in total Japanese imports.

JAPAN: Rice imports in terms of milled, by country of origin, average 1935-39, annual 1953-55, and January-November, 1955 and 1956

Country of origin	Average						January-November	
	1935-39 1/	1953	1954	1955	1955	1956		
	Metric	Metric	Metric	Metric	Metric	Metric	Metric	Metric
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
United States	2/	177,672	345,718	242,918	217,476	20,174		
Thailand	30,845	423,893	379,648	340,850	340,850	130,068		
Burma	907	199,739	326,914	235,934	235,934	261,652		
Taiwan (Formosa) :	693,550	54,031	43,357	182,814	167,644	70,230		
Italy	0:	27,465	67,356	65,794	57,044	32,001		
Egypt	0:	0:	0:	10,258	10,258	35,221		
Spain	0:	38,143	48,635	28,626	19,246	57,383		
Australia	0:	0:	0:	6,475	5,866	0		
Communist China ..	-	0:	75,213	132,709	115,609	110,701		
Uruguay	0:	2,221	9,612	0:	0:	15,513		
Ecuador	0:	0:	28,309	0:	0:	0		
Pakistan	0:	54,361	23,535	0:	0:	0		
Indochina	0:	37,918	46,231	0:	0:	0		
Peru	0:	9,591	21,506	0:	0:	0		
Venezuela	0:	0:	9,787	0:	0:	0		
Brazil	0:	2,983	0:	0:	0:	0		
Nicaragua	0:	3,708	2,748	0:	0:	0		
Portugal	0:	9,467	0:	0:	0:	0		
Turkey	0:	5,187	0:	0:	0:	0		
Iran	0:	22,184	0:	0:	0:	0		
Other countries ..	2/1,200,217	10,525	3,714	6:	6:	415		
Total.....	1,925,519	1,079,088	1,432,283	1,246,384	1,169,933	733,358		

1/ Largely brown rice. 2/ Originating almost entirely in Korea.

Rice imports from Burma in the January-November period were maintained at their high level and actually increased somewhat during 1956, allowing that country to become the largest single source of rice for Japan, a position held for some years by Thailand. Imports from Communist China also were maintained at almost the same high rate of imports in the preceding year. Japan also increased rice trade with Uruguay, Spain, and Egypt. One apparent reason why several of the exporting countries have been able to increase their sales of rice to Japan is that considerable governmental caution is being exercised to insure the continued growth of certain markets for Japanese export goods.

Monthly arrivals of rice imports were up during January and February of 1956, but since that time have been running well below levels of the year before.

JAPAN: Rice import arrivals, by month, 1955-1956

Month	:	1955	:	1956	:	Month	:	1955	:	1956
		<u>Metric tons</u>		<u>Metric tons</u>				<u>Metric tons</u>		<u>Metric tons</u>
January	:	24,058	:	56,379	:	July	:	161,206	:	33,210
February	:	32,567	:	65,294	:	August	:	77,782	:	31,099
March	:	135,594	:	123,701	:	September	:	42,762	:	21,423
April	:	154,183	:	105,349	:	October	:	92,694	:	57,007
May	:	161,727	:	113,003	:	November	:	130,832	:	36,466
June	:	158,528	:	90,427	:	December	:	74,451	:	1/
Subtotal	:	666,657	:	554,153	:	Total	:	1,246,384	:	1/

1/ Not available.

Despite the smaller volume of imports, the Government-held supply of imported rice rose from 361,000 metric tons on January 1, 1956, to 601,000 metric tons by July 1, 1956. This amount, which includes a 20-month supply of long-grain rice and a 30-month supply of short-grain rice, has shown little change since that date. The Food Agency believes that a 4-month supply is sufficient for reserve purposes and yet will allow the most efficient handling of imported rice.

As a whole, Japanese purchase prices of foreign milled rice in 1956 were somewhat below those of a year ago. A direct comparison cannot be made, however, because of a relatively small number of transactions and because of differences in quality and time of purchase.

JAPAN: Purchase prices of foreign milled rice, by source, May-December 1956

Month	:	Source	:	Type	:	Price (C&F Japan)
	:		:		:	Dollars : Dollars
	:		:		:	Metric : per
	:		:		:	ton : Cwt.
May	.....	Burma	: Long grain, 15% broken ..	:	131.59	: 5.97
June	.....	Thailand	: Long grain, 11% broken ..	:	139.14	: 6.31
July	.....	Communist China	: Long grain, 25% broken ..	:	124.80	: 5.66
	:		: Short grain, 15% broken	:	149.30	: 6.77
	:	Thailand	: Glutenous, long grain,	:		
	:		: 25% broken	:	121.94	: 5.53
	:		: Long grain, 11% broken ..	:	148.94	: 6.76
	:		: Broken rice	:	96.94	: 4.40
August-September	: No purchase					
October	.....	Taiwan	: Short grain, 15% broken	:	153.20	: 6.95
November-December	: No purchase					
	:					

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Outlook

Planted acreage of Japanese rice is not expected to change appreciably within the next few years. Yields in the last 2 years have been unusually high. New technological advances may result in a higher average yield per acre than prior to 1955, even under less favorable weather conditions.

As was mentioned earlier, the outlook for Japanese rice imports is quite difficult to evaluate. Several foreign countries and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry are proposing that the Food Agency consider certain proposals, some of which follow:

(1) Short-grain rice proposals:

Spain - imports of 20,000 metric tons in order to export rolling stock and construction materials.

Communist China - imports of 30,000 metric tons in exchange for exports of commercial fertilizer.

Taiwan - imports of 50,000 tons from Taiwan.

(2) Long-grain rice proposals:

Thailand - Thailand desires to export about 300,000 tons of rice annually to Japan. The Japanese intend to buy only 100,000 tons of round rice, including 20,000 tons of glutinous rice.

South Vietnam - Japan plans to buy 10,000 tons of rice from South Vietnam if quality and prices similar to those available from Thailand are guaranteed.

Burma - a certain amount of rice must be regularly imported from Burma in order to continue trade with sterling areas.

(3) Broken rice proposals:

As world stocks of broken rice are replenished, Japan intends to import quantities of this type.

The Japanese Food Agency has thus far refused to accept these proposals. Private sources have reported that the Food Agency will try to avoid any further imports of rice until after October 1, 1957.



28 FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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May 6, 1957

RICE IMPORTS INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Rice imports into the Republic of Germany amounted to 117,000 metric tons in 1956, an increase of 8 percent over 1955 and 47 percent more than in 1954. More than three-fourths of 1956 imports were in the form of brown rice. Increased imports from the United States were entirely of broken rice.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF: Rice imports by country of origin, averages 1934-38, and 1951-55, annual 1954-56

Country of origin	Average		1954	1955	1956 1/
	1934-38	1951-55			
	:	:	:	:	:
----- Metric tons -----					
Italy	49,696:	43,405:	52,750:	16,213:	37,949
Egypt	274:	6,963:	1,775:	33,030:	18,796
Burma	127,967:	5,232:	990:	24,902:	13,099
Indochina	11,710:	2,232:	0:	2/:	2/
Thailand	14,648:	2,095:	5,376:	3,719:	10,457
Indonesia	2,876:	51:	0:	2/:	2/
Netherlands	7,302:	6,110:	5,472:	6,706:	7,378
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,536:	244:	49:	471:	539
Spain	406:	3,710:	5,489:	9,282:	8,888
Brazil	2,324:	2,170:	0:	2/:	2/
Surinam	2/:	4,187:	4,304:	5,404:	6,022
Colombia	2/:	3,255:	263:	2/:	2/
Chile	2/:	669:	1,898:	2/:	2/
Argentina	2/:	1,181:	87:	5,816:	4,986
Iran	577:	164:	165:	318:	93
United States	1,422:	503:	89:	2,422:	8,590
Other countries	8,709:	3,402:	1,078:	401:	343
Total	229,465:	85,573:	79,785:	108,684:	117,140

1/ Preliminary. 2/ If any, included in "other countries."

Compiled from official sources.

Italy regained its position as the principal source for rice imports into Western Germany during 1956, supplying around 38,000 metric tons, or one-third of the total. In 1957, however, it appears that Egypt will be

the leading supplier, since contracts for 30,000 metric tons from that country have already been completed and options have been obtained for another 20,000 tons. Imports from Italy may decline because of the high price of rice from that country.

Imports of broken rice increased to 19,785 tons in 1956 from 12,540 tons in 1955. Approximately 43 percent were from the United States, the principal supplier, and 40 percent came from Burma. Of the 8,590 metric tons of broken rice imports from the United States, about 75 percent was re-exported after being processed by industries producing starch or related products.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF: Rice imports, by country of origin, and by classification, 1955 and 1956

Country of origin	: Unpolished 1/		: Polished		: Broken rice 2/	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	:	:	:	:	:	:
----- Metric tons -----						
Italy	14,562:	37,221:	408:	75:	1,242:	653
Egypt	33,030:	18,796:	0:	0:	0:	0
Burma	18,469:	5,129:	198:	0:	6,236:	7,970
Thailand	3,648:	10,457:	61:	0:	0:	0
Netherlands	0:	0:	6,133:	6,211:	573:	1,167
Belgium-Luxembourg :	0:	0:	65:	0:	406:	539
Spain	9,282:	8,888:	0:	0:	0:	0
Surinam	4,582:	5,814:	110:	0:	712:	208
Argentina	4,757:	4,421:	481:	0:	577:	565
United States	0:	0:	0:	0:	2,422:	8,590
Other countries	158:	313:	200:	30:	372:	93
Total	88,488:	91,039:	7,656:	6,316:	12,540:	19,785

1/ Semi-milled. 2/ Polished and unpolished.

Compiled from official sources.

Rice re-exports of Western Germany, traditionally small, dropped from 3,500 metric tons in 1955 to 1,900 tons in 1956. The bulk of these shipments consisted of processed rice being re-exported to neighboring European countries.

Consumption of rice as food increased from 76,000 metric tons in 1954-55 (July-June) to approximately 87,000 tons in 1955-56, according to official figures. This gain was due to a slightly higher rate of per capita consumption and an increase in population.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF: Rice (milled) supply and distribution,
July-June, 1953-54 to 1955-56

Item	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1/
	:	:	:	
	----- 1,000 metric tons -----			
	:	:	:	
Carry-over stocks, July 1	31	24	20	
Imports	56	76	100	
Total supply	87	100	120	
Food consumption	60	76	87	
Feed	-	-	2	
Transportation and marketing loss	1	2	2	
Exports	2	2	3	
Ending stocks, June 30	24	20	26	
Total distribution	87	100	120	

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

Per capita consumption of milled rice is officially estimated at 3.5 pounds in 1955-56 as compared with 3.3 pounds in 1954-55. Although this is the highest since World War II, it is low as compared with the prewar level of 5.5 pounds.

Prior to July 1955, almost all rice imported into the Federal Republic of Germany was used for food. Since then, however, relatively small amounts have been used for livestock feed.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF: Cargo rice, c.i.f. Hamburg import price quotations 1/, October 1956-March 1957

Year and month	Italian (short-grain)	Argentine (medium-grain)	Spanish (short-grain)	Thailand (long-grain)	Surinam (long-grain)
----- Dollars per 100 pounds -----					
<u>1956</u>	:	:	:	:	:
October	5.74	4.97	-	-	6.89
November	5.84	5.07	-	-	-
December	5.94	5.56	-	-	6.66
<u>1957</u>	:	:	:	:	:
January	6.03	-	5.40	6.48	-
February	6.08	-	5.44	6.51	-
March	5.99	-	5.39	6.40	-
	:	:	:	:	:

1/ c.i.f. North Sea ports, weight and quality as unloaded.

Compiled from official trade sources.

Rice prices in Western Germany generally reflect the trend of prices asked by foreign exporters, since there are no price-fixing arrangements by the Government with respect to rice such as there are for other grains. While import price quotations for some varieties rose in 1956, as in the case of Italian rice, wholesale prices remained fairly stable during the year. Importers purchased the types desired at the most favorable prices, and the mills, well supplied with unmilled and milled stocks, kept prices relatively low.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF: Average wholesale rice prices, ex-mill,
at Hamburg, by month, January 1956-February 1957

Year and month	Round-grain 1/	Long-grain 2/	Medium	short-grain 3/	Broken grain	Second
	grain 1/	First quality	Second quality	3/	First quality	Second quality
Dollars per 100 pounds						
1956						
January	7.29	11.56	10.48	-	5.94	4.86
February	7.24	11.56	10.48	-	5.83	4.64
March	6.53	10.75	10.31	6.13	4.75	4.54
April	6.40	10.91	10.48	6.05	4.64	4.43
May	6.48	11.02	10.58	6.10	4.70	4.48
June	6.51	10.99	10.56	6.10	4.91	4.72
July	6.70	11.07	10.58	6.26	5.13	4.91
August	6.91	11.12	10.61	-	5.21	5.00
September	6.88	11.02	10.45	-	5.02	4.86
October	6.67	10.85	10.31	-	5.00	4.83
November	6.97	11.02	10.48	-	5.02	4.86
December	6.72	11.02	10.75	6.26	5.26	5.10
1957						
January	6.56	11.10	10.85	6.16	5.35	5.18
February	6.45	10.96	10.75	6.10	5.43	5.26

1/ Italy, Egypt, and Spain. 2/ Surinam, Thailand. 3/ Burma.

Source: American Consul General, Hamburg.

Retail prices of rice in 1956 were lower than in the preceding year. Since September 1955, however, prices have been relatively stable, averaging around 10.8 cents per pound. During an advertising campaign in the summer of 1956, consumers in some places could buy 1½ kilogram of rice for DM 1.00 (7.2 cents per pound).

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF: Rice prices, by month,
January 1955-February 1957

As of mid-	Italian (short-grain)		Argentine (medium-grain)		Average retail price 2/
	Import price 1/:	Wholesale c.i.f. Hamburg (cargo rice)	Import price 1/:	Wholesale c.i.f. Hamburg (cargo rice)	
	Dollars per 100 lbs.	Dollars per 100 lbs.	Dollars per 100 lbs.	Dollars per 100 lbs.	
<u>1955</u>					
January	-	7.53 - 7.99	-	-	14.9
February	-	7.38 - 8.15	-	-	13.8
March	5.76	7.34 - 7.67	5.08	-	13.2
April	5.72	7.13	4.81	-	13.0
May	5.40	6.59 - 6.80	4.52	-	12.5
June	5.36	6.26 - 6.70	4.50	-	12.0
July	5.35	6.70 - 7.13	4.47	-	11.6
August	5.36	6.48 - 6.59	4.54	-	11.3
September	5.28	6.53 - 6.70	4.58	-	11.1
October	5.31	7.02	-	-	11.0
November	5.33	7.13 - 7.18	4.90	-	10.8
December	5.43	7.18 - 7.56	5.06	-	10.8
<u>1956</u>					
January	5.42	7.29	5.03	-	10.9
February	5.41	7.24	5.03	-	10.9
March	5.40	6.53	-	-	10.8
April	5.43	6.40	-	-	10.9
May	5.53	6.48	4.84	-	10.8
June	5.59	6.51	4.90	-	10.8
July	5.56	6.70	4.74	-	10.7
August	5.56	6.91	4.74	8.21	10.7
September	5.68	6.88	4.91	8.42	10.7
October	5.74	6.67	4.97	8.42	10.8
November	5.84	6.97	5.07	8.42	10.8
December	5.94	6.72	5.56	8.21	11.0
<u>1957</u>					
January	6.03	6.56	-	8.15	11.1
February	6.08	6.45	-	8.05	-

1/ c.i.f. North Sea ports, weight and quality as unloaded.

2/ Whole rice, non-glazed.

Compiled from official trade sources.

Certain groups within the German rice trade have requested the Government to waive the currently enforced import duty of 15 percent ad valorem on milled rice. They maintain that this would result in larger imports of good-quality milled rice. The increased imports would then force the domestic mills to improve their product, thereby providing a means to increase consumption.

West German consumers seem to prefer round, short-grain types of rice because of the cheaper prices.



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GREECE PLANTING LARGER RICE ACREAGE

Rice acreage in Greece in 1957 is expected to increase 25 percent over that of 1956, according to official sources. The prospective acreage therefore is 36,000 acres as compared with 29,000 acres last year. The principal reason for the gain is the satisfactory prices received by growers for the short crop of 1956.

Despite this increase, the area in rice this season will be substantially below the average of 48,000 acres during the 1951-55 period. The current crop probably will not be sufficient for domestic requirements, if rice consumption is maintained at a normal rate.

Rice production in Greece dropped sharply following the peak harvest of 1954, declining 50 percent within 2 years. This marked decline apparently was due to unfavorable prices received for rice and more profitable returns for alternative crops, such as cotton and hybrid seed corn.

GREECE: Rice acreage, production, and trade, average 1935-39, annual 1948-56

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production		Imports 1/ 2/	Exports 2/
	1,000 acres	Pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds		
Average:							
1935-39	5	1,840		9.2	6	64	-
1948	9	2,200		19.8	13	47	-
1949	19	2,463		46.8	30	34	-
1950	24	2,938		70.5	46	50	-
1951	48	2,573		123.5	80	10	2
1952	53	3,119		165.3	107	2	46
1953	43	3,367		144.8	94	9	3/
1954	53	3,570		189.2	123	7	5
1955	44	3,068		135.0	88	11	2
1956	29	3,293		95.5	62	-	-

1/ Converted at 65 percent of rough rice. 2/ Trade of the calendar year following September harvest. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from official sources.

To help provide for an annual milled rice consumption of around 100 million pounds, it became necessary in 1956 to use supplies from domestic reserves and to import rice from foreign countries. Reserve stocks of milled rice decreased from 97 million pounds on January 1, 1955, to 61 million pounds on January 1, 1957.

Rice imports, meanwhile, totaled 7 million pounds during 1955 and 11 million during 1956. Per capita consumption of rice was reduced to some extent by consumers resorting to an ample supply of substitute foods.

GREECE: Rice (milled) supply and distribution, 1955 and 1956

Item	:	1955	:	1956	::	Item	:	1955	:	1956
:---Million---::										
: <u>pounds</u> ::										
Supply: :: Distribution: ::										
Carry-over stocks, January 1	:	97	:	84	::	Consumption	:	103	:	94
Production	:	88	:	62	::	Exports	:	5	:	2
Imports	:	7	:	11	::	Carry-over stocks, December 31	:	84	:	61
Total supply	:	192	:	157	::	Total distribution	:	192	:	157

Compiled from official sources.

Rice imports in 1956 were the largest since 1951. Imports of 11,003,000 pounds were from the United States, Italy, Netherlands, and Thailand. No single country appeared to dominate the market. (See table on page 3.)

In January and February 1957, about 13,200,000 pounds of rice were imported into Greece as a result of two separate auctions which were held late in 1956. Both contracts were awarded to an Egyptian firm which submitted the following bids:

- (1) Auction held November 11, 1956: 6,600,000 pounds Egyptian rice in new jute bags of 100 kilograms, at \$131.37 per metric ton, f.o.b. (\$5.96 per 100 pounds).
- (2) Auction held December 27, 1956: 6,600,000 pounds Egyptian, glazed rice No. 2, 1956 crop, 6-percent broken, 14 percent moisture, 0.25 percent foreign matter and raw grains, 0.50 percent yellow grains, 1 percent red grains, and 1 percent green and chalk colored, in new bags of 100 kilograms gross, at \$135.58 per metric ton, c.i.f. (\$6.15 per 100 pounds).

In view of the increased demand for rice seed, the Ministry of Agriculture imported from Italy about 450,000 pounds of the "Americano" and "Bersani", two varieties already established and favorably adapted. A new Italian variety, the "Balilla", has been introduced in very small amounts for experimental purposes. This was imported in addition to the 460,000 pounds of seed made available by the Ministry through its seed-producing

(continued on page 4)

GREECE: Rice imports by country of origin, average 1935-39 and annual 1947-56

Country of origin	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	9,388:	134:	12,574:	27,833:	15,244:	35,420:	8,924:	57:	2,069:	630:	2,685
Italy	1,753:	0:	7:	14,320:	17,822:	13,259:	601:	1,441:	2,933:	664:	2,601
Netherlands	10,929:	-	9:	0:	-	0:	0:	-	2,273:	0:	2,355
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	12:	54:	0:	-	375:	1,808:
Ecuador	-	5,418:	-	-	-	-	-	0:	-	-	0:
Chile	-	16,196:	69:	0:	32:	-	0:	0:	-	0:	0:
Uruguay	-	-	-	564:	178:	-	0:	0:	-	0:	0:
Brazil	-	0:	153:	119:	0:	-	0:	0:	-	0:	0:
Egypt	36,113:	12:	3,421:	3,214:	547:	1,102:	0:	-	-	108:	591
India	4,791:	-	-	-	-	-	0:	-	-	529:	278
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	0:	0:	-	1,448:	2,866:	1,892
Syria	-	-	518:	740:	154:	-	0:	-	-	0:	0:
Others	1,082:	1,930:	206:	142:	61:	8:	13:	33:	6:	0:	601
Total	64,056:	23,690:	16,957:	46,932:	34,050:	49,843:	9,538:	1,531:	9,104:	6,605:	11,003

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

centers. The Ministry of Agriculture also has imported 22,000 pounds of the "Americano" variety (Elite grade) for propagation for the 1958 crop.

Local seed is sold to the farmer at 6.6 cents per pound, while that imported from Italy is sold at 10.1 cents per pound.

Rice exports from Greece decreased markedly following the decline in domestic production. Peak exports of 1953 amounted to 46,000,000 pounds. In 1955, about 4,800,000 pounds were exported, and in 1956 only 1,757,000 pounds of the good varieties were available for export to Austria under a bilateral trade agreement.

GREECE: Rice exports by country of destination, annual 1952-56

Country of destination	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 <u>1/</u>
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: <u>pounds</u>
Malta	331	0	0	0	0
Austria	220	738	66	741	1,528
Yugoslavia	132	5,233	0	2,299	227
Denmark	0	1,193	0	0	0
Finland	0	4,409	0	0	0
Norway	0	5,263	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	6,472	11	0	0
Ireland	0	403	0	0	0
Poland	0	2,194	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	1,753	0	1,731	0
Lebanon	882	10,524	0	0	0
Jordan	0	3,521	143	0	0
Syria	0	2,992	0	0	0
Other countries	28	1,291	188	42	2
Total	1,593	45,986	408	4,813	1,757

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

Prices to producers on March 1, 1957, ranged from 8 to 9 cents per pound for the "Americano" variety and from 9 to 10 cents per pound for the "Bersani" variety. Comparable prices a year earlier were approximately 7.4 to 7.9 cents and 12.4 to 13 cents per pound, respectively. About 90 to 95 percent of the rice acreage in Greece is devoted to the production of the "Americano" rice. Prices being paid for that variety therefore reflect the general trend of prices prevailing on the Greek rice market.

Wholesale prices of milled rice on the Athens market during 1956 showed little change from the preceding year. Some seasonal fluctuation in prices reflected temporary shortages of stocks in the hands of merchants.

GREECE: Rice wholesale prices on Athens market, by months, 1956

Month	Domestic rice		Imported rice		
	Americano	Bersani	Thailand	India	Netherlands
	:	:	:	:	:
----- Dollars per 100 pounds -----					
January	8.27	11.93	12.99	-	-
February	8.27	12.05	12.99	-	-
March	8.50	12.05	12.99	-	-
April	8.50	12.28	12.99	-	-
May	8.97	12.75	12.99	13.34	-
June	10.16	12.99	12.99	13.34	12.99
July	10.16	12.99	12.99	13.34	13.82
August	9.57	12.40	12.75	12.75	12.75
September	9.80	12.28	12.99	10.98	12.99
October	8.86	11.57	13.23	11.81	13.70
November	10.04	12.28	-	-	14.17
December	9.92	12.40	-	-	12.99
:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Market Police Bulletin.

